Tên: ……...

Lớp: S4…

Ngày giao bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Ngày nộp bài: Thứ …, ngày …./….

Week: 32

Ngữ pháp HW: ……

Đọc HW: ……

GE4: Unit 8 & 9 - Supplementary & Grammar Revision

A. THEORY

I. SUPPLEMENTARY GRAMMAR: "Re-" prefix *(Tiền tố "re-")*

- Thường được thêm vào **trước động từ**, tạo thành một động từ mới.
- **Cách dùng**:
  + Làm lại hành động (again) — I will **redo** my homework. *(Tôi sẽ **làm lại** bài tập của mình.)*
  + Quay lại trạng thái cũ (back) — The shop will **reopen**. *(Cửa hàng sẽ **mở lại**.)*
  + Sửa chữa / cải thiện (do again to improve) — I need to **revise** this lesson. *(Tôi cần **ôn lại** bài này.)*

-

Common "Re-" words	Meaning	Common "Re-" words	Meaning
redo	làm lại	return	quay lại
rewrite	viết lại	replace	thay thế
reread	đọc lại	reopen	mở lại
reuse	dùng lại	revise	ôn lại / chỉnh sửa
recycle	tái chế	recheck	kiểm tra lại

II. GRAMMAR REVISION

❖ **Comparative & Superlative adjectives** *(So sánh hơn & so sánh nhất)*

- Short adj là tính từ có **một âm tiết** và **Long adj** là tính từ có từ **2 âm tiết trở lên**.

	Usage	Structure	Example
Comparative	dùng cho 2 đối tượng	S1 + to be + **short adj-er** + than + S2	Bikes are **slower** than cars.
		S1 + to be + **more + long adj** + than + S2	This movie is **more exciting** than that one.
Superlative	dùng cho 3 đối tượng trở lên	S + to be + **the** + **short adj-est** (+ N / in group/ of all...)	She is **the tallest** in the class.
		S + to be + **the most** + **long adj** (+ N/ in group/ of all...)	This is **the most beautiful** place.

*** Lưu ý:**

1. Tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng **-y**, **-er**, **-le**, **-ow**, **-et** thì coi là tính từ ngắn.	simple – simpler – the simplest
2. Tính từ có đuôi **-y**, chuyển **-y** thành **-i** rồi thêm **-er/-est**.	dirty – dirtier – the dirtiest
3. Với tính từ ngắn, nếu trước phụ âm cuối là một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) thì gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm **-er/-est**.	big – bigger – the biggest

MỘT SỐ TÍNH TỪ SO SÁNH Ở DẠNG ĐẶC BIỆT

No.	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
1	good	better	the best	tốt
2	bad	worse	the worst	tồi tệ
3	little	less	the least	ít
4	much / many	more	the most	nhiều
5	far	further / farther	the furthest / the farthest	xa

❖ **Defining relative clauses** *(Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)*

- **Cách dùng**: Dùng để **xác định chính xác người, sự vật, hiện tượng, sự việc** đang được nói tới trong câu.
- **Chức năng: bổ sung ý nghĩa** cho danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ đứng trước nó.
- Chúng ta **không thể lược bỏ** mệnh đề quan hệ xác định của câu vì sẽ làm thay đổi ý nghĩa của câu đó.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

	WHO/THAT	WHICH/THAT
Usage	chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ	chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ
Structure	… N (chỉ người) + who/that + V + O … N (chỉ người) + who/that + S + V	… N (chỉ vật) + which/that + V + O … N (chỉ vật) + which/that + S + V
Example	The man **who/that** is sitting is a policeman.	This is the book **which/that** won the prize.

III. EXTRA VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1	**cheetah** (n)	con báo gê-pa	3	**grass** (n)	cỏ
2	**field** (n)	cánh đồng, bãi đất rộng	4	**kind of** (phr)	loại, kiểu

**Note:* *n = noun: danh từ; phr = phrase: cụm từ.*

B. HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR (16 questions)

I. Con học nghĩa, phát âm và chép từ ở mục III. EXTRA VOCABULARY (trang 2) một dòng vào vở.

II. Read the sentences and circle the best answer.

1. Teacher: "What should we do with plastic bottles?"

Lily: "....."

A. We should reuse them.

B. We should rewrite them.

C. We should redo them yesterday.

2. Tom: "Who is the girl over there?"

Anna: "....."

A. She is the girl who helps me with maths.

B. She is the girl which helps me with maths.

C. She is the girl that help me with maths.

3. Mum: "What are you doing this weekend?"

Ben: "....."

A. I returned my letter.

B. I am going to rewrite my letter.

C. I go to redo my letter.

4. Lisa: "Do you think robots will help people at home?"

Nick: "Yes. ....."

A. I think they will replace humans in doing housework.

B. I think they will reopen some housework.

C. I think they will revise some humans.

5. Dad: "What is the fastest animal on land?"

Tom: "....."

A. The cheetah is the faster animal.

B. The cheetah is the fastest animal.

C. The cheetah is the fastest animals.

6. Teacher: "Do you have to finish your homework tonight?"

Sam: "Yes. ....."

A. I have to reuse it tonight.

B. I have to recycle it tonight.

C. I have to redo it tonight.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. Read the sentences and decide if the underlined parts are correct or not. If they are CORRECT – write TRUE. If they are NOT CORRECT – write FALSE and WRITE THE CORRECTIONS.

*0. She is the woman **which** works in the office next to mine.*

who ..... *FALSE*

1. Students have to **redoing** their homework if it is wrong.

....

2. The girl **which sits** next to me is very friendly.

....

3. This exercise is **easier than** the last one.

....

4. This road is **longer than** the one near the park.

....

5. This is the book **who helps** me learn English.

....

IV. Answer the questions with your own ideas. Use the given words.

0. Do students wear uniforms at your school? ***(have to)***

→ *Students have to wear uniforms at my school.*

1. Who is a person who helps you at school? **(who)**

→ The person .....

2. What do you do before a test? **(revise)**

→ I usually .....

3. What is something which helps you learn English? **(which)**

→ ..... helps me learn English.

4. Which place is the most beautiful in your city? **(most)**

→ I think ..... in my city.

5. What should we do to protect the environment? **(reuse)**

→ We should .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CAMBRIDGE READING PRACTICE (11 questions)

I. Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct word next to numbers 1-6.

A day at Animal World

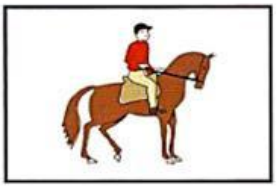
On my last *(0)* *birthday*, I went to Animal World. Animal World is a kind of zoo. I don't always like zoos because sometimes the animals aren't happy there – but Animal World is different. There are big, green fields for the **(1)** ....., which love to jump and eat grass. The hippos have a **(2)** ..... to swim in and there are lots of trees for the **(3)** ..... to fly in. There's a small farm with rabbits, goats and chickens. There are horses for children to **(4)** ..... in that part of Animal World, too. Children can learn a lot about the food that the animals like and the places they like to live in.

My uncle **(5)** ..... me and my sister there in his car. I had a great day. When I got home, I **(6)** ..... a picture of a tiger. I love it!

Example



birthday



ride



drew



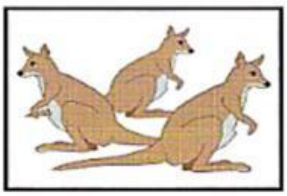
drove



parrots



lake



kangaroos

II. Read the text again from Exercise I. Write True or False for each statement. If the statement is False, explain why.

0. Animal World is a place where animals live in better conditions than usual zoos. True

→ .....

1. The writer always enjoys visiting zoos. .....

→ .....

2. At Animal World, animals have enough space to move around. .....

→ .....

3. Children can't interact with animals at Animal World. .....

→ .....

4. Visitors can learn about animals' food and habitats there. .....

→ .....

5. The writer didn't enjoy the visit very much. .....

→ .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS